



WORLD'S SWEETNESS IS DISAPPEARING

Willett & Gray Report All Stocks Reduced To Minimum and Java Holds Key

Outlook For Future Is In One Sense Gloomy In the Extreme

Sales at New York during the week ending May 25 were only some 50,000 bags. Willett & Gray report: Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 1,144,845 tons, against 1,132,277 tons last week and 1,181,453 tons last year, a decrease of 36,610 tons from last year.

The week under review shows a continuance of the dull and declining conditions noted during the past three weeks.

The decline of the week, however, has been limited to only 1/4c per lb. on the cost and freight basis for nearby Cuba Centrifugals, due to the excellent manner in which Cuban holders have refrained from pressing sugars on an unwilling market.

6.02 Was Lowest

The decline in Porto Rico to 6.02c per lb., noted at the close of last week's report, has not been exceeded although the latest sales at this basis included a lightness allowance of 3 1/2c per 100 lbs. to buyers.

It is possible that the weekly Cuba cable was influential towards checking a more radical market reaction, which was apparently anticipated by buyers. The cable report gave largely reduced receipts at shipping ports, and also a large reduction in exports, especially to the U. S.

A broad outlook to the sugar situation would seem to indicate that buyers might do well to take advantage of any increased disposition on the part of sellers to realize, and thus obtain a moderate amount of stock on a scale downward.

World's Sugar Bowl Empty
It must not be entirely overlooked that at the beginning of the war large surplus stocks of sugar existed in the various countries of the world. These surplus stocks have gone far to help out the current production of cane sugar which required to be largely increased to offset the two million tons of beet sugars lost to consumption outside of Germany and Austria.

Such surplus stocks are now virtually exhausted, and the consuming world must now rely almost entirely upon the current cane sugar production for adequate supplies while the war continues. There is, therefore, at least, a suspicion that these supplies under weather or other conditions may not prove altogether reassuring as to continuance of any reaction in prices being more than temporary. After July the crops of main reliance are those of Java to relieve European demand for Cuba and the U. S. domestic beets to relieve American demand for refined.

Java Is Cut Off
Great Britain has already bought Java, and some Java producers are inclined to think well as to the possibilities for their sugars in case the war continues into another year.

There have been one or two attempts to interest our refiners in Java sugars, but the indolence of time of shipment and arrival have prevented any actual negotiations.

A continuation of a high level of values, with occasional reactions, appears plausible before cane crops increase or consumption decreases to an equalizing point, under war conditions and consequent absence of some two million tons beet sugar unavailable from Germany and Austria.

Cuban Season Ending
The decreased receipts for the week of 73,130 tons against 105,229 tons for last week, reflect the closing down from 89 Centrais during the week to 53 factories continuing grinding May 22.

The exports are the strong point of the cable figures, 69,549 tons total, of which only 31,826 tons are destined to the U. S. Atlantic Ports, while 17,027 tons are for New Orleans and 20,696 tons for Europe, showing the firm grasp Cuba has on the situation. Stocks are increased slightly in consequence to 945,920 tons, the highest point so far.

Visible production to May 20 is 2,642,082 tons, against 2,086,092 tons to corresponding date last year, and 2,181,828 tons in 1914. It will be noted the visible production at 2,642,082 tons this year has already exceeded the total crop outputs of the two previous years of 2,592,967 tons and 2,597,732 tons respectively.

A unsettled weather, with heavy rains in some parts, has prevailed throughout the week.

United Kingdom
Many complaints are heard of severe shortages of supply of sugar. It runs the entire list from the refiners down through the wholesalers, retailers and actual consumers. In other words, the proposed reduction of consumption is being felt by the people.

Negotiations are under way between the fruit growers, the fruit canners and the Royal Commission to care for the full running of the fruit crop this year. Some reports state the Commission's Java purchases amount to from 500,000 to 700,000 tons.

Europe Will Increase Acreage
Efforts are being made by all the Continental governments to increase all

Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to May 31, 1916

The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal year is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent cane planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. Planters without mills are indicated hereunder by a *.

Statistics are of tons of 2000 lbs. each.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	Crop of 1915—Tons of Sugar, Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1915.	Crop of 1916, Agents and Sugar Factors Estimate as of June 1, 1916.	Crop of 1916—Tons of Sugar shipped, May 31.
HAWAII.			
Oha Sugar Co., Ltd.	27,406	20,000	10,773
Waialeale Mill Co.	16,141	16,000	6,259
Hilo Sugar Co.	17,905	17,300	9,800
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	3,793	1,700	1,512
Onomea Sugar Co.	21,320	17,500	10,300
Pepee Sugar Co.	11,948	9,000	10,300
Honolulu Sugar Co.	9,852	7,300	5,061
Hakala Plantation Co.	19,321	17,000	8,419
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	11,730	11,000	7,470
Kaikiwi Sugar Co., Ltd.	6,840	6,000	2,464
Kaunakakai Plantation Co.	4,672	4,000	1,690
Hakaha Mill Co.	9,261	8,500	3,510
Panauhia Sugar Plantation Co.	10,073	8,000	5,600
Honokaa Sugar Co.	8,013	6,800	6,943
Pacific Sugar Mill	7,253	5,700	6,822
Nihoa Mill and Plantation.	3,988	2,500	622
Halea Plantation	2,940	1,400	760
Kohala Sugar Co.	7,780	5,000	2,294
Union Mill Co.	3,431	3,000	1,019
Hawi Mill and Plantation.	9,426	5,900	3,036
*Pukaia Plantation	1,429	1,300	400
Kona Development Co., Ltd.	3,444	140	140
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	6,781	8,500	2,248
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	16,407	13,500	5,700
	240,785	203,135	102,230
MAUI.			
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	32,229	30,000	15,334
Olowalu Co.	2,173	1,850	1,172
Wailuku Sugar Co.	19,177	17,000	9,150
Hawaiian Cane and Sugar Co.	56,740	58,000	35,490
Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd.	39,620	37,000	20,812
Kaheku Plantation Co., Ltd.	6,005	6,500	3,278
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	2,699	1,000	529
	160,283	151,350	85,171
OAHU.			
Honolulu Plantation Co.	18,233	19,000	11,813
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	29,609	31,000	17,247
Ewa Plantation Co.	29,502	29,600	14,909
*Apakana Sugar Co., Ltd.	356	850	793
Waianae Co.	5,400	4,000	850
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.	31,156	30,000	14,784
Kahuku Plantation Co.	7,893	7,000	3,091
*Lala Plantation	1,171	1,000	577
*Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd.	487	4,500	1,752
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	5,269	4,500	1,752
	129,997	125,150	66,316
KAUAI.			
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.	21,494	18,500	11,351
*Greve Farm Plantation	4,007	4,347	2,108
Koloa Sugar Co., The	9,502	9,000	5,712
Kaunakakai Sugar Co., Ltd.	15,078	16,000	9,732
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	24,706	25,000	12,084
*Gay & Robinson	5,259	5,000	3,762
Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The	1,404	1,300	337
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.	7,955	15,000	10,772
*Estate V. Knudsen	15,458	800	652
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	6,733	5,200	3,385
Makae Sugar Co.	10,944	9,500	3,385
	115,380	108,674	62,742
	1915		
Hawaii	240,785	203,135	102,230
Maui	160,283	151,350	85,171
Oahu	129,997	125,150	66,316
Kauai	115,380	108,674	62,742
TOTALS	646,445	588,282	316,459

Manoa Returns Empty

The Manoa has been unloaded at Crockett using whatever local labor was obtainable, in order that this vessel may return, empty to Honolulu for another cargo of sugar. This is the basis of wireless advices from the Coast to the effect that the refiners are employing strike-breakers. This is not correct for so far as known this was regarded as work of necessity and was undertaken without opposition from outside influences.

Dry On Kauai

Kauai plantations report the weather dryer than is good for the growing cane. This is especially the case at Makawili, Alexander & Baldwin yesterday. All sugar men are anxious over the strike situation. In some instances mills may have to shut down when their warehouses are full. Mills on this island are very advantageously situated in this regard.

Factors Shipments

The Sugar Factors company has shipped 261,784 tons of 1916 crop sugars to May 31, or somewhat more than half of their portion of the production.

possible the Beet sugar production this season and thereby reduce, in proportion, the imports of Cane sugars. Beet prices have been increased, as well as the prices of sugar, the fixed prices all tending to give the beet grower and the sugar manufacturer all available aid to increase production. In some cases the prisoners of war are being pressed into service to help in the field work.

More Bagasse Barrels

C. J. Hutchins is exhibiting a new bagasse barrel much lighter in weight than the first which he brought here. He also has a patent self-loading barrel head of new design permitting the container to be used over and over again. The advantages claimed for this new form of package are that the bagasse barrels used to ship raw sugar to the refiners may be re-used by them for shipping refined to their customers. Sixty per cent of all the white sugar marketed in the Eastern States is shipped in barrels, he states. The ordinary stave barrel costs about 42 cents but Mr. Hutchins thinks a satisfactory substitute can be made for a much lower price.

Another item in which considerable interest is being shown is pineapple cases made of bagasse board. There are 2,500,000 cases of canned fruit shipped out of Hawaii annually so that if these can be made here a material saving should result.

Kekaha's Extra

The directors of Kekaha Sugar Company have declared an extra dividend of six per cent, payable July 1. This will amount to \$90,000.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When serious trouble may be avoided, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HONOLULU PLANTATION COMPANY RUMORED CHANGE IN OWNERS

According to San Francisco Chronicle Honolulu Plantation Company, which purchased \$100,000 of its bonds is negotiating to buy the remaining \$200,000. This will leave the company free from debt and with a large cash surplus besides.

An interest in close touch with the affairs of the company pointed out that it is a strong position from the fact that its output is not tied up on a long-term contract. In this respect, the company is nearly unique among Hawaiian plantations, the only others being Hutchinson and Hakala. The Honolulu Plantation Company to sign long-term contracts covering a period of several years with factors which have a call on the crop. The factors return to the plantations the price obtained for the sugar, less freight, insurance, selling commissions, etc.

The practice is not disadvantageous to the plantations except during conditions like those prevailing at present, when there is keen competition among refiners for raw sugar, owing to the shortage of the commodity.

Another Refinery.
For instance, conditions of late have been so severe that refiners have had agents in Cuba in an effort to tie up the plantations on contracts covering long terms. Efforts of a similar nature have not been made in Hawaii for the reason that the refiners know the output of most of the island plantations are already under contract.

It is reported, however, that over-refining business of the Honolulu Company has been made to purchase the plant. It is not believed that the present management of this company is inclined to engage more extensively than at present in the refining business, but if new interests took over the refining end of the Honolulu Company, it is nearly certain that they would do so with the idea of expanding.

This leads back to the question of free crops as against contract crops. A Hawaiian refinery could count at this time only on the raw sugar outputs of Honolulu, Hutchinson and Hakala. The difference to the plantations lies in the fact that they would save freight, amounting from \$4 to \$15 a ton, by marketing their crops of raw sugar in Hawaii. About ten years ago Hutchinson was selling its crop to the Honolulu refinery and the saving to the plantation was \$40,000 a year.

TREMENDOUS YIELDS PROMISED FOR 1917 CROP

Onomea, Pepee and Honoumuli mills which closed down two weeks ago so that every laborer on the plantations could be put at work hoeing weeds, have resumed grinding. These three plantations will probably finish grinding about the end of July. O. Brewer & Co. stated yesterday.

There is going to be a very large crop of sugar next year on every one of the HJO plantations, according to present outlook. Fine weather has as yet produced yields which will far exceed those of 1916.

There is one Brewer plantation that has fallen off materially in its 1916 yield, Kilauea Sugar Co. The weather conditions have been so bad and the juices so low that yields have fallen to 1.8 tons of sugar per acre.

CUBAN RAWS FOR EXPORT AT 6.40 NEW YORK BASIS

During the week ending June 3, sales of raw sugar at New York were about 200,000 bags, according to cable advices received by one of the agencies. There sales were mostly to operators. The last sales at 6.27 were for New Orleans delivery, equivalent to 6.40 New York. Only 36 centals are quoted in Cuba and exports slightly exceeded receipts. There are heavy rains all over the island.

One item of importance is that 18,000 tons Cuban raws were sold on European account at a price equivalent to 6.40 New York. The New York refiners are still having trouble with the longshoremen but the cooperative strike has ended. June sellers are holding at 6.40 and July 6.52. Porto Rico are being offered at 6.14.

H. C. & S. Sugar Earnings

According to San Francisco advices, about twenty-five per cent of H. C. & S. Co. sugar has been marketed at an average price of 5 1/2 cents, or \$110 a ton. After deducting freight, marketing charges, etc., the net return to the company is \$95 a ton. The plantation costs, including everything, are less than \$40 a ton, on a normal crop. Thus, the net profit on the sugar marketed is \$55 a ton. If the remaining part of the crop is sold at present prices, the net profits will be \$75 a ton, or \$3,375,000, making a total of \$4,200,000 on the sold and unsold sugar. This is equal to \$10.50 a share on the 400,000 shares outstanding.

Good Rains At Honokaa

Manager W. P. Naquii reports good rains at Honokaa, where the cane had been getting rather dry. There was 1.75 inches at the end of the week.

THE following detailed estimate of the Porto Rican sugar crop now being harvested is from the columns of Porto Rico Progress, May 10. It will give Hawaiian planters an idea of the comparative size of the mills there and here.

ESTIMATED SUGAR CROP OF PORTO RICO FOR 1915-16.

Plantation	Production 1911-1913, Tons	1914-1915, Tons	1915-1916, Tons	1916-1917, Tons	1917-1918, Tons
Alfama	3,000	3,700	3,200	3,000	1,840
Los Canos	6,043	4,875	3,750	3,100	2,042
Camaleche	12,814	9,748	9,748	29,400	10,586
Planuela	11,490	8,750	7,500	10,250	4,700
Monserate	5,673	4,012	4,113	8,105	2,452
San Vicente	9,339	8,937	2,500	11,437	2,098
Carmen	6,327	5,747	2,500	8,247	1,920
Constantia	7,957	6,034	3,750	9,780	1,829
Yanuta	3,593	4,500	2,875	7,075	3,782
Vannina	5,180	6,927	2,500	9,427	4,241
Progreso	5,804	5,655	3,750	9,375	3,471
Concepcion	9,000	7,250	10,250	16,250	5,283
San Francisco	63,355	60,900	8,001	75,000	11,045
Rufina	1,041	1,350	425	1,745	704
Mercedita	6,888	7,181	619	7,800	914
Constantia	8,100	9,312	9,312	9,312	1,152
Fortuna (closed)	2,102	1,850	750	2,000	3,068
Boea China	2,583	3,726	1,925	5,651	7,619
Cortada	9,361	6,250	2,500	8,750	1,176
Aguiro	31,981	30,438	9,102	37,500	1,220
Lafayette	9,800	9,800	1,745	11,500	1,810
Providence	1,106	7,500	2,125	9,625	429
Pajaro	4,450	4,087	938	5,025	1,175
San Cristobal (closed)	21,818	17,000	13,000	30,000	8,182
Pasto Viejo	2,219	5,027	1,125	7,500	2,473
Espejo	2,590	2,837	750	3,587	908
Mercedita	9,711	10,687	5,062	15,749	6,038
Columbia	5,824	5,750	1,250	7,000	1,176
Pluma Grande	5,655	5,375	1,500	6,875	1,220
Arkadia	2,919	3,304	853	3,247	328
Sancta Maria	4,827	2,700	2,700	5,400	773
Coloso	600	625	62	687	27
Coroza	7,444	9,286	1,964	11,250	3,606
Coroza	6,892	7,065	875	7,970	1,108
Sancta Maria	4,486	4,550	875	5,425	1,139
Boehelise	4,063	5,000	1,250	6,500	1,887
Eureka	5,291	5,625	1,500	7,125	1,834
Plata	604	727	600	727	27
Soller	620	600	500	1,300	600
Utano	240	400	400	400	160
Pellejas	514	515	135	650	136
Santa Barbara	1,890	3,875	1,125	5,000	3,110
Cayey	5,128	6,875	5,625	12,500	7,372
Junco	8,264	8,200	5,000	13,750	5,386
Totals	345,154	336,964	126,127	463,091	120,869
Decrease Cortada				611	
Constantia				102	
San Cristobal (closed)				2,219	
Total increase over 1914-15					117,937

LATER ADVICES ABOUT SUPERINTENDENT FORBES STATE OF MARKET WILL GO ON VACATION

San Francisco advices of May 27 to one of the sugar houses states that about 200,000 bags of raws were sold during the week. Only two small lots affected the basis. Between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of June shipment refined was sold for export to U. K. and continental markets.

Part of these goods are to be shipped from New Orleans. It is believed that refiners are poorly supplied for second half June needs and have practically bought nothing for July. The British Commission has also been holding off in the hope of securing lower prices on sellers think they have again overstayed their market. Difficulties in handling arrivals are reported at the refineries.

UNFORTUNATE FREIGHT CONTRACTS MAKE PORTO RICANS 'DISTRESSED'

Porto Ricans are in rather a peculiar position according to the New York correspondents of one of the agencies. Their freight contracts are in the neighborhood of 12c per 100 lbs. and under them they are obliged to furnish sugar every week to the carriers. The consequence is that their sugar is continually arriving unsold and they are in the unfortunate predicament that they must either sell at what they can get, or store. This last means much added expense which the very restrictive prices now prevailing may not be warranted by results later on, and then, too, this sugar carries no drawback when exported. So the Porto Rican will rather make his sacrifice now if he hasn't the nerve to store.

SHIP EARNS COST IN ONE LONG VOYAGE

Arrivals of sugar the week ending May 26 have again exceeded selling so that total stocks are now equal to three weeks supplies at the rate of melting for the past two weeks. The slowing down is due, first, perhaps, to labor conditions and next to unseasonable weather causing retardation of consumption.

The spring weather has been cold all along the eastern seaboard and east of Chicago and hence sugar sales have lagged. A hot spell would improve things considerably.